

## THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1841.

The undersigned has great pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he has formed a partnership with THOMAS McELRATH, and that THE TRIBUNE will hereafter be published by himself and Mr. McELRATH. The principal editorial charge of the paper will still rest with the undersigned, while the entire business management of the paper will be conducted by Mr. McELRATH. This arrangement, while it relieves the undersigned from a large portion of the labor and cares which have pressed heavily upon him for the last four and a half years, assures to the paper efficiency and strength in a department where they have hitherto been needed; and I cannot be mistaken in the trust that the accession to its conduct of a gentleman who has twice been honored with their suffrages for an important station, will strengthen THE TRIBUNE in the confidence and affection of the Whigs of New-York.

Respectfully,

HORACE GREELEY.

The undersigned, in connecting himself with the conduct of a public journal, invokes a continuance of that courtesy and good feeling which has been extended to him by his fellow-citizens. Having heretofore received evidence of kindness and regard from the conductors of the Whig press of this city, and rejoicing in the friendship of most of them, it will be his aim in his new vocation to justify that kindness and strengthen and increase those friendships. His hearty concurrence in the principles, Political and Moral, on which THE TRIBUNE has thus far been conducted, has been a principal incentive to the connection here announced; and the statement of this fact will preclude the necessity of any special declaration of opinions. With gratitude for past favors and an anxious desire to merit a continuance of regard, he remains,

The Public's humble servant,  
New-York, July 31, 1841. THOMAS McELRATH.

For a new Chapter of Barnaby Rudge, see First Page. Also, a carefully corrected Bank Note List.

For an interesting account of Henry Clay in the Senate, and other matters, see First Page.

**THE CRY OF LOCO-FOCISM.**—The gathering of the Opposition in the Park on Thursday evening must arrest the earnest attention of the Country, for several reasons. In the first place, a spasmodic effort had been made, and every man within a radius of fifty miles who could be coaxed or dragged into it was present, including nearly all the acknowledged leaders of the party. Among the officers and speakers were Benjamin F. Butler, Campbell P. White, Walter Bowne, John Tarpe, Jesse Oakley, John W. Edmonds, Isaac L. Varnum, Prosper M. Wetmore, Stephen Allen, John I. Morgan, Charles L. Livingston, and sundry of the old Sachems of Tammany, who have usually held themselves rather above the lower level of Jacobinism. In fact, the list of names for the public eye appears to have been rather "select" than otherwise. Neither Job Haskell, nor Groat, nor Ming, nor Riell, is among them, nor hardly one of that school of Statesmen. The getting up of the meeting was evidently in the hands of the "regulars," and its sentiments may be regarded as an expression of their opinions.

It is to this point we would now invite the earnest attention of the American People, and especially of those who, caring little for party names or watchwords, desire mainly Good Government and an enlightened regard to the substantial, permanent welfare of the Country. It is this class that we now ask to note carefully the following facts:

In the first place, the Opposition or Van Buren party—not by its four-store Political Economists, but by its acknowledged leaders, its discreet men, its moderates, ratified by the approval of its masses—has distinctly proclaimed the doctrine of *Charter-Breaking*. This is the first great principle emphatically avowed by them at the Park Meeting. Hitherto obscure or gasconading individuals have threatened in moments of passion to break charters. Mr. G. M. Dallas once avowed that a Constitutional Convention, fairly convened to make Radical changes by the People, might abrogate or trample upon a Charter, and this incidental avowal nearly overthrew his party in Pennsylvania. It was received by his own party with tremor and a denial of its authenticity; by the other, with alarm and denunciation. We are confident that no State has ever yet even seriously attempted to break a Charter, unless forfeited by gross violation. Yet here a whole party, at present bearing sway in this City and Senate District, deliberately resolves to commence the breaking of a Charter the moment it has been obtained, entirely regardless whether it is employed usefully and obeyed strictly or abused by the Corporators. And at the head of a Grand Committee appointed to prosecute this exemplary business stands a man of reputed piety and property who was lately Attorney General of the United States!

Mr. Butler cannot but know, however ignorant the mass of his associates may be on the subject, that this undertaking is, by the settled judicial law of the United States, a flagrant invasion of the fundamental Right of Property and contemplates a dangerous breach of the Public Faith. By a solemn decision of the U. S. Supreme Court it has been established that a Charter is a contract, which the granting party cannot repudiate at pleasure. This decision the Court must maintain; so that the clamor for "Repeal" can only be regarded as a mere party rallying-cry, intended to influence the passions of the ignorant and discontented, and turn them to party account. But the blow aimed at the Bank and its Stockholders may fall where it was not intended. Most of the Real Estate in the Country is held by a tenure very similar to that of a Charter. The land was originally granted to individuals or companies on certain specified conditions. Under the original grants or charters the owners now hold. If a Charter is no protection, they have none. It may be easy to muster the darker spirits among the homeless and godless on a "Repeal" crusade; but the sodate, the reflecting, the holders of property can hardly be drawn after them, unless blinded by the fury of partisan passion.

So much for Repeal; and we had intended to discuss briefly the other important topics branched in the Park Resolutions; but our space is nearly exhausted. We had wished to remark on the spectacle of Bank Presidents and Directors lending their sanction to such atrocious misrepresentations of the nature of Banking, and such intemperate clamor for the crushing of a Charter. Did these gentlemen never hear of the gallows of Haman, or the fate of the Infidel Philosophers who lit the fires of the French Revolution?—So the denunciation of incurring a National Debt in time of peace—does it not sound well from the lips of those who spent *Thirty-One Millions* more than their aggregate income during their four years' rule, and were steadily running the Country in debt down to the moment that they bequeathed to the Whigs the redemption of their shipplasters, which they now curse us for attempting? Is it not the climax of impudence for such a party to talk of the fair and straight borrowing of Twelve Millions to redeem their graceless shipplasters as "the issue of an irredeemable Currency"?—Could Benton beat this?

The silly pretence that a National Bank is the cause of the depression of the Laboring Classes in England might gull some, if there were any so ignorant as not to know that in Monarchical Countries which have no such Bank they are still more depressed. So of the Public Lands: Is there a devotee of *Loco-Focism* so blinded as not to know that the Distribution Bill is necessary to secure to New-York her portion of the Proceeds, which else would soon be wrested from her by the continual efforts of Benton to reduce the price of Time and again have Jackson and Van Buren preached to us that these Lands ought not to be regarded as a source of Revenue; yet now *Loco-Focism* is horror-stricken at the idea of their loss to the Treasury! Year after year have

Van Buren's followers voted to give them away by millions of acres to the New States of the West; but now they are shocked at the idea of dividing their proceeds among all the States. It is only when New-York comes in for a fair share that they are at all averse to diverting their proceeds from the Federal Treasury.

The subject of the Tariff we must postpone to another opportunity. For the present it must suffice that the *Loco-Focos* have avowed the most distinct, unequivocal, vehement, sweeping opposition to any Protection of American Industry. Remember this, Farmers and Laborers of the Interior! We shall try to make room for their Resolution with comments in our next.

**THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.**—The following State Elections will take place within a few days:

Alabama.....Monday, Aug. 2.....Governor and Legislature.  
North Carolina.....Early in Aug.....Legislature (this year.)  
Kentucky.....Aug. 2, 3, 4....."  
Indiana.....Monday, Aug. 2....."  
Missouri....."  
Illinois....."  
Tennessee.....Thursday, Aug. 7.....Governor and Legislature.  
The contest in Tennessee is most spirited. Gov. Polk, the best stump speaker and tactician in the State, whose personal popularity and exertion upset the Whig ascendancy in 1839, is again in the field, determined to secure his own reelection. He is opposed by Maj. James C. Jones, a young and unexceptionable Whig, but we think no match for the Ex-Speaker in a canvass. We think Maj. J. will succeed, but by nothing near the Whig majority in the State. The Legislative contest is important, as two U. S. Senators hang trembling in the balance.

In Alabama Col. Benj. Fitzpatrick, the regular Opposition candidate, is opposed by Col. James W. McClung, a two-faced politician, who did not vote for President last year. He means to get the Whig votes by opposing the General Ticket law for electing Members of Congress, which is very odious to them. If they heartily support him, he has a chance; but we doubt their doing it. The Whigs may carry the Senate, but probably will not.

In Illinois, the Congressional canvass is the main point. In the First District, Hon. John Reynolds, (Opp.) will probably beat a Whig and a neutral. In the Second, the vote will be close between Hon. Zadoc Casey (Conservative) and Hon. S. H. Anderson, (Opposition.) In the Third, Hon. John H. Stuart (Whig) will pretty certainly beat Judge J. H. Ralston, (Opp.) The Legislature will probably be Van Buren, as usual.

The result in the four other States above named is of little political importance.

**To the Members of the United States House of Representatives:**

Gentlemen: In this Country it is the happy privilege of the humblest to speak to those highest in power in relation to their public functions. To claim a respectful hearing it is only needful that respectful language be used, and that the subject involve important public interests. The writer, though seldom exercising this privilege, feels that the present is an exigency in which he may be more than tolerated. In a long course of political observation and professional practice he has found, year after year, new confirmation of his early convictions of the expediency at all times, and of the pressing necessity in more than one period of commercial revulsion, of the existence of a Bankrupt Law.

The late Administration turned a deaf ear to the cry of the distressed for relief. Cold-hearted and blind, it mocked the sufferings of the People.

The Election came. A change was made in the men who administered the Government. Hope was rekindled in thousands of breasts—the hope of enjoying the rights of free American citizens, as contemplated by the Constitution. Shall this hope prove a delusion? Shall a still darker cloud envelop their horizon? Shall the Constitution, so dear to all, be a dead letter to the unfortunate? Do powers conferred impose no obligation for their exercise, when hundreds of thousands are doomed to lasting misery by the neglect?

Under any circumstances, and in the exercise of all the prudence with which men are ordinarily endued, among a commercial people bankruptcies must frequently occur. Unless men in their dealings were endued with the attribute of prescience, and could control the elements, such misfortunes cannot always be escaped. The prosperity of every part of our Country and of every department of Industry is dependent on Trade, on the exchange of the surplus Products of the earth, and of Mechanical Skill. Lands, too, in such a Country as this, are a subject of extensive traffic. It must be so in a new and prosperous Country. Shall the men who purchase and sell, and without whose aid all the rich benefits of trade must cease, labor with a halter around their necks? If, in a business dependent on so many chances, they should be unfortunate, are they to be forbidden through life any shelter from the pitiless storm? For them is no city of refuge to be provided? Are they to pass away a doomed and hopeless race? Is it nothing to the Country that so many thousands are scarred and blasted—are deprived of any means of honest livelihood? Let them be incarcerated in a dungeon for life, if such be the dictate of a stern policy, but turn them not out to starve and to be drenched by the storm on the barren moor. Unshackle their hands and give them leave to earn bread for themselves and their families. Let them, though steeped in misfortunes, be still American citizens; let them love the country of their birth as a mother cherishing not less the unfortunate than the prosperous. Take their all, but leave them not to relentless creditors, whose mercy gold only can propitiate, while they are not permitted to earn any. Make them naked and homeless, but yet permit them to build a cottage in the wilderness, and compel them not to eat their bread by stealth. Let not fear track their footsteps. Give them hope and real liberty, and in their hearts they will bless you. Nay, if it would but benefit their creditors, deny them even these rights of humanity and leave them as they are. But in denying them these, none are enriched. The denial comes with a blighting curse to many, with blessings to none.

But the cry and the effort are for delay. WAIT. WAIT. Alas! forty years have passed under this cry. In times of prosperity wait, for there is no pressing necessity. In periods of adversity wait, it is not a suitable season. In health prepare no remedies, for they are not needed;—In sickness prepare none, it is too late, there is not time to consider what may be the best.

Forty years have swept a generation to the grave, whose last look upon their Country has been one of reproach. Blighted and crushed thousands have wished, when casting their last look on surrounding friends, that their lot had been cast in any but this land of boasted Liberty.

And why is it so? In older countries, where every thing has acquired comparative stability by age, Bankrupt Laws are found needful—a wise policy has adopted them in all trading countries. But here, where fluctuations and changes are the natural result of our youth and rapid advancement, and where such laws are ten times more needed—where our Constitution has stripped the States of power and given it to the General Government, why is it that the relief provided is not administered? Is it that in our eager, onward progress we heartlessly drive over the bodies of all who may stumble in our road? Have we no time but to strip them and pass on? Have we not heart enough when we have left them bare to raise them up and bid them again stand on their feet, and again move onward if they can find

strength? Does it honor us or cheer us to stride over their prostrate bodies?

WAIT. Forty years have rolled their rounds. We are told to change the Administration, and then the promised boon will come. We make the change—we hold out the hand of expectancy.—Chilling as Ireland's wintry winds the breath reaches our ears. "Not yet—not yet—wait." There is a time when Hope, gathering up her last energies, awaits the expected but long-deferred boon—there is to her a crisis in which life and death. Thus now she stands—the lancets have done their work—all is prepared to your hands—say again that fearful word—let the sound fall by your votes again on her ears, and the death-stroke is given—vitality is extinct—she is buried in half a million of living hearts—a doomed race of despairing men walk on American soil.

C. W. E.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE, AUGUST, 1841.

This is an excellent number. The principal papers are: 'The Commercial History of France,' by Francis Wharton; 'American Manufactures,' by James H. Linnard; and 'British Import Duties,' being an abstract of the Free Trade Report to the late Parliament of Great Britain. All these are of decided interest and value. There are shorter ones on 'The Silk Culture,' 'Protection,' &c. beside many pages of Commercial Table and Bank Statistics of great worth. Hunt's Magazine gains with each successive number in the confidence and favor of the Merchantile community.

The annual commencement of Georgetown College took place on Monday. President TYLER was present and dispensed the premiums and diplomas.

The Whigs of Fayette Co., Pa., have nominated Dr. HUGH CAMPBELL and SAMUEL GRIFFITH for the Legislature.

General GEORGE C. WILSON, late Mayor of New-London, and a prominent Member of the last Legislature of Connecticut, died at sea on Tuesday, the 20th inst. at the age of 27 years. He was much esteemed for his talents and virtues.

Dr. D. M. REESE will lecture before the Franklin Temperance Society this evening on "The Effects of Alcohol on the Human System." All connected with the Art of Arts are invited to attend.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON is to deliver an Oration before the Literary Societies of Waterville (Me.) College on the 11th of August.

Will some one connected with the management of our City Alms-House throw a little light thereon? We want authenticated facts, and shall not scruple to make efficient use of them.

It is feared that the brig Luna, Capt. Hallet, which sailed from Boston for Rio Janeiro Feb. 7th, and had not arrived on the 13th of June, has been lost at sea. She was last seen on the 9th of February, when the brig Mary, which saw her, was captured by a storm, but righted again. She drifted about, having cut away her masts in the gale, until the 20th, when she was fallen in with by a schooner, from which she obtained rigging, &c. She reached Antigua on the 23d March, refitted and proceeded to Porto Cabello, whence she has returned to Boston. It is thought the Luna perished in the same gale which disabled the Mary.

SUICIDES.—It is estimated that seven hundred females, and twenty-three hundred males committed suicide in France during the past year.

LAWYERS' DIARY.....July 31.

Last day of Superior Court.

## City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

UNITED STATES COURT, July 30.—Before Judge Betts.

There were no criminal trials to-day.

A white and a colored seaman pleaded guilty to the charges of assault and battery with dangerous weapons. Pleas received and referred.

The trial of Capt. Snow and his mate, Green, late of the schr. Mogel, alleged to have been scuttled and abandoned off the coast, was set down for Friday next. The captain was admitted to bail in \$10,000, and the mate in \$8,000.

SPECIAL SESSIONS, July 30.—Before Judge Noah and Alderman Burt and Woodhull.

Mary Gillen, aged 14 years, was tried for stealing sundry articles of dry goods, worth \$18, from the store of Abel B. Smith. Guilty, and sentence suspended, in order to send her into the country. Caroline Smith, stealing female apparel, worth \$20, from Eliza F. Averill. Guilty, Penitentiary 3 months. Nathan Watson, stealing two dozen palm leaf hats from C. H. Carpenter. Guilty, Penitentiary 60 days. Diana Jackson, colored, stealing female clothing, worth \$12, from Margaret Berans. Guilty, Penitentiary 3 months. Sarah Jones, black, stealing a prayer book from Caroline Tatter. Guilty, Penitentiary 60 days. James Clark, assault and battery on Daniel Whitney. Guilty, Penitentiary 30 days. John Gill, assault and battery on his wife, Rose, and also for assault and battery on David Conklin. Guilty on both, and sent to the Penitentiary 60 days. Rebecca York, stealing female wearing apparel, worth \$35, from Jane, wife of Anthony Yorks. Guilty, Penitentiary 60 days. Ezra Joseelyn, assault and battery on Joanna McEwen. Guilty, sentence suspended and he discharged on condition of going to sea. Bearly Culbert, stealing a hat from John McMahon. Guilty, Penitentiary 30 days. Jane Williams, black, assault and battery, with a knife, on Catherine Poin. Guilty, Penitentiary 6 months. Anthony Hall, assault and battery on Patrick Daley. Guilty, sentence suspended and he discharged. Addison Davis, assault and battery, in stabbing Thomas Berrian with a knife several times. Guilty, Penitentiary 6 months. George Scott, stealing a cloak and coat from Ann Downing. Guilty, Penitentiary 60 days. Rosanna Morris, black girl, stealing female wearing apparel from Charles G. Hollibaugh. Guilty, Penitentiary 30 days. Refractory. Hawell T. Strouday, as Guilty, assault and battery, and Ann Maloy, obtaining groceries by fraud, were severally discharged—no witnesses appearing against them to prosecute. Adjourned.

POLICE OFFICE.—*Theft of a Watch.*—A man named George Cooper, a hand on board a ship, was lodged in the watch-house on Thursday night for stealing a watch worth \$80 from a vessel on the 24th inst., the property of John F. Tallman, of Hargate Ferry. On being arrested he confessed the theft and gave up the ticket for which the watch was pledged, and was committed to prison to answer.

Assault and Disorder.—On Thursday night about 10 o'clock, a man named Wm. Russell was indulging in disorderly conduct in Jay-st., and to show his manhood, struck twice severely a little girl that stood with others on the side-walk, when the watchman interfered. He abused him also, and was lodged in the watch-house. Yesterday he was held to bail in \$100 to be of good behavior for 6 months.

Stealing Clothing.—Officer Dennison yesterday arrested a female named Ann Maria Wilson, charged with stealing a silk frock, linen pocket handkerchief and worked collar, worth \$5.75 from Henry A. James, 183 Grand st. After her arrest she acknowledged the theft, restored the stolen articles and was committed to answer.

Combative.—William Jackson, a colored man, was yesterday arrested for a severe assault and battery on John Kelly of 36 Orange st. whom he met and struck two heavy blows with his fist, for which he was sent to prison to answer.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.—Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, Mr. Philip Smith, former City Militiaman, heard cries of distress proceeding from the dock between Perry and Hammonds-st., North River, and going there, discovered a middle-aged woman in the water where it was full 20 feet deep, with an infant about ten months old in her arms, sustaining herself from sinking by holding on with one hand to the timber of the wharf, and very nearly exhausted. He with some difficulty succeeded in extricating mother and child from their perilous situation; and discovering that the woman was drunk, had her placed on a cart and conveyed to the Upper Police Office. There she gave the name of Bridget O'Reilly, and said she was the mother of eleven children, but would not tell where she lived, whether she had a husband living or not, nor how she came in the water. She was locked up in an apartment of the House of Detention until a proper disposition could be made of her and her child.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 30 Avenue B. on the body of Morris Palmer, aged 52, a native of Newburg, a stone-cutter by trade, and a man of intemperate habits. The deceased had been in a declining state of health for two or three months, was much debilitated, and had a cough and difficulty of respiration, but kept about until 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, when he retired to his bed, had no physician, and died at half past 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Verdict, died of disease of the lungs.

## POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

Thursday, July 29.

In the SENATE, to-day, Mr. MORTON from the Select Committee on that subject, made a report relative to Goulet's System of Telegraph, and favorable to its adoption. The report was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MAXWELL from the Naval Committee, reported the Home Squadron bill from the House, which was laid on the table.

He also reported the bill from the House for the payment of Navy pensions, which, on his motion, was then taken up, as in Committee. Several amendments were offered, and considerable debate ensued. No amendments were adopted and the bill was put over and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The bill to revive and extend the charters of certain Banks of the District of Columbia was taken up, and supported by Messrs. MERRICK, SMITH of Ia. and BARRIEN, and opposed by Messrs. ALLEN, LINS and BENTON. Without action, the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the HOUSE, Mr. FILLMORE from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Diplomatic expenses of the Government, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. LEVY introduced two bills, one for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida, and the other for the protection of the people of Georgia and Florida from Indian banditti. Both which were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. CUSHING in the Chair—a resolution having been adopted yesterday to stop debate in Committee Friday next at 12 o'clock. The bill was debated during the day by Messrs. SALTONSTALL, INGERSOLL, PICKENS, HABERSHAM, MEDILL and HASTINGS, which latter gentleman read his entire speech from manuscript.

Mr. McKEOS next got the floor, and moved that the Committee rise. A most boisterous scene of confusion here arose, in appeals from the decision of the Chairman, from the want of a quorum, from a call of the House; and while that was in progress, disturbance from transient Members crawling in through the windows, which occasioned an interruption of business, and objections addressed to the Speaker against this manner of admittance, &c. &c. The result was, that after an hour and a half spent in this manner with less than a quorum present, the Yeas and Nays having been twice taken on adjournment, which was refused, a bare quorum was at last collected, and the Committee resumed its session.

Mr. McKEOS then took the floor, and at a quarter past five o'clock commenced his remarks, in opposition to the bill, which were continued during his hour, with much less than a quorum of members present.

The House adjourned at a late hour.

ARGES.

U. S. SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.—This vessel has been stationed at the entrance of the upper harbor, opposite the Navy Hospital, near Norfolk, Va. She is under the command of Capt. Charles W. Skinner, and is occupied as a School for Naval Apprentices.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday last a grocer named Thomas Murray, of Washington City, was drowned in the mill-race of Mr. Calvert, near Bladensburg, Md.

MURDER OF CAPT. GARRISON.—It will be recollected that the body of a man was found on the 5th of June on the shore of the Potomac in Westmoreland Co. Va. and that the verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he died by blows inflicted by some person unknown. A communication in the Alexandria Gazette from H. Chandler makes it probable that it was the body of Capt. Garrison, and that he was murdered by some of his crew who erased the name of the vessel and proceeded to Charleston.

ACCIDENT AT NEW-HAVEN.—We believe we have chronicled more accidents occurring at New-Haven within a few weeks than at any other place. On Wednesday last two men were thrown from vehicles in which they were riding, and one of them, named Gould, was so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful. Several horses ran away with carriages, but no one was seriously injured.

BURGLARY.—The office of Messrs. Chamley & Whelen, No. 9 South Third-street, Philadelphia, was broken open on Wednesday night. After making a desperate but unsuccessful effort to break open the vaults and iron safes, the burglars were obliged to decamp with a few counterfeited dollars.

ARRIVAL OF THE MACEDONIAN AND WARREN.—The U. S. Frigate Macedonian, Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, and the Sloop of War Warren, William Jameson, Esq., Commander, arrived in Boston on Wednesday morning inst. They sailed from Pensacola on the 9th inst.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Halifax from Boston on the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., in a passage of 48 hours, and left at 6 o'clock, P. M., for Liverpool, having on board upwards of one hundred passengers.

A little son of Mr. McIntyre fell from a precipice at Ithaca, on the 24th instant, into the water, and was drowned.

Mr. Joshua Anthony, at South Adams, Mass. was instantly killed by lightning on the 25th inst.

The Editor of the Whig says he has been informed by a Mr. Kay, who came passenger in the New-York and Liverpool packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, that on the 9th ult. they spoke a schooner in distress, having French colors hoisted; that the man who hailed on board the schooner spoke broken English, stated that the vessel was bound for St. Pierre, had sprung a leak, and was in a sinking condition; and requested to be taken on board the Independence. This Capt. Nye is stated to have refused, although the passengers on board offered to guarantee the payment of any expenses he might be put to by so doing. [Montreal Gaz.]

BLOODY AFFRAY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We have heard of a very serious affray which took place a few days ago about 30 miles from this place, on the Savannah road, in Wayne Co. Tenn. According to the account given to us, it seems that an officer named Stutts went to the house of a man named Brooks, to arrest him, and took with him several persons for that purpose. Upon arriving at the place, Brooks came out with his rifle and shot a young man named Towery, who was along for the purpose of assisting the officer. Towery died immediately. Stutts then fired upon Brooks as he retreated into his house, and put two pistol balls into his back. Brooks was living by the last accounts had from him, but it was thought he had received a mortal wound. We are informed that a general fight ensued between the Constable and his posse, and the friends of Brooks, who attempted to prevent an arrest.

[Florence (Tenn.) Enquirer.]

A CAPITAL HIT.—A gentleman in this city, yesterday met a friend who had been passing some time in Texas, and had just returned. Some conversation ensued upon the country and the people, &c. The gentleman from Texas remarked that the people were generally a very curious set of beings, and among other things, told the following anecdote. Not long since a personately to a lawyer to consult him as to what course he should pursue, to escape punishment. The lawyer, after patiently listening to his case, advised him to run away.

"Run away!" enquired the client, manifesting great astonishment.

"Yes, 'tis your only safe course."

"Run away!" again exclaimed the murderer. "Good Heavens! AM I NOT IN TEXAS ALREADY!" [Lowell Cour.]

THE NEW-YORK MECHANIC is a neat and cheap weekly paper, primarily devoted to the dissemination of intelligence interesting to Mechanics, Artisans, &c. especially with regard to New Inventions, Improvements in Machinery, Labor-Saving Apparatus, &c. It is a weekly neutral in Politics and other controverted matters, and contains much agreeable miscellaneous reading. It was started some seven months ago, and has already reached an edition of 7,000 copies. An Agent will soon wait upon our Mechanics generally to solicit their patronage, which we believe to be highly deserved. Office, 7 Nassau-st.

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The following are the principal contents for this week's number, which will be found unusually attractive:

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II. RICHMOND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—A full Report of the Anniversary Commencement, with the PAID ESSAYS of the Young Ladies, the whole of great interest.

III. INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—A Winter in the Azores, with spiritual and graphic extracts, by Joseph and Henry Bullard.

IV. MUSEMENT TO NARRATORS, by George Cruikshank, with an Engraving; also, two comical illustrations by the same illustrious humorist.

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VII. BARNABY RUDGE.—Two new chapters received by the Great Western.

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J. WINCHESTER, Publisher.

Association and Re-Organization of Society.—The works of Fourier and his disciples in French can be found at BERARD & MONDIN'S, Booksellers, 23 Cortlandt-street. Those who wish a complete knowledge of the system of Association discovered by Fourier can obtain it by procuring and reading these works.

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

Chapman's Metallic Bone and Razor Strop much commended by the inventor, and from a trial of its virtues we admit that he has some reason to "crow" over it. Manufactory 112 William-street.

Franklin Temperance Society.—Dr. D. M. REESE will deliver a Lecture on "The Effects of Alcohol on the Human Constitution," before the Franklin Temperance Society, at its next regular meeting, at Washington Temperance Hall, corner of White and Centre streets, at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, July 31. Printers, Apprentices, and all connected with the trade, are earnestly invited to attend.

The Southern Literary Messenger.—A full set of this sterling monthly, for the year 1840, in perfect order, may be had at this office. Price \$5.

Private Boarding.—Gentlemen wishing permanent Board and Rooms in a location convenient to the business part of the City, will be accommodated at No. 75 Duane street, just out of Broadway, where but few boarders are taken and every exertion made to render their home pleasant and comfortable. The house is entirely new, and newly furnished throughout. Terms, moderate. Referees exchanged.

M. Hulse's Cheap Dry Goods Store, 122 Grand st. between Broadway and Crosby st. New rich style printed Lawns and Muslins at remarkable low prices. Also Hosiery and Gloves of every description, very cheap.

Godey's Lady's Book.—Office 88 Bowery—Godey's Lady's Book and Ladies' American Magazine, Edited by Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, and Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY. The only Magazine with Lady Editors.

Miss E. LESLIE will contribute to each Number. CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST NUMBER.—Vol. 3, No. 2. The Light-keeper's Daughter, by Prof. W. J. Walter. Gluck in Paris, a Tale from the German, by Mrs. E. F. Elliot. Ruth-day Sketches to a friend, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. Oh, do not say again that Love is blind, by Mrs. C. Ladd. Herbert Newton, by Miss E. E. Darley. Literary Notes.

Robert Wyle of Townsend, by Seth Smith. Leaves for the Live, by George F. Morris. Well-a-Day—Lady of England, under the Lattice—Love, love, love, and obey—V